

MISCELLANEA ENTOMOLÓGICA, No. III.

THE SCARITIDÆ OF NEW HOLLAND.

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S., &c.

The Scaritidæ (or Bipartiti of Latreille), are very numerous represented in Australia, and are certainly the most beautiful of all the groups of the Carabidæ, their colours exhibiting infinite varieties of gem-like brilliancy and metallic lustre. It is perhaps also of all others the group which has been most completely worked up. Professor Westwood was the first to endeavour to throw some light upon these at that time very little known insects, he having described or redescribed all the species then known (19 species) of the genera *Carenum* and *Scaraphites* in the "Arcana Entomologica," Vol. I, 1845, and the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. V. 1849.

In January 1863, I published a paper (1) on the Scaritidæ in which I added considerably to the number, and gave descriptions of all the species previously known. My next paper read in March 1864 (2), added 27 to the list of Australian Scaritidæ. In a third paper (3), read in March 1865, I added 30 to the list, and introduced the new genus *Euryscaphus* for the reception of some large species which seemed to be intermediate between *Carenum* and *Scaraphites*. I also at the end of that paper gave a tabular list of all the species of *Carenum*, subdivided into numerous sections founded upon easily recognizable differences in form and sculpture. In 1867 Count Castelnau (4) described over thirty new species, formed a new genus, *Neocarenum*, for the reception of some insects of which my *Carenum elongatum* is the type, and

(1) Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 1, p. 55.

(2) Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. I. p. 134.

(3) Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. I. p. 176.

(4) Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict. VIII. p. 120.

restored Newman's genus *Eutoma* for the group of which *Carenum tinctilatum*, Newm. is the type. In 1868, Baron de Chaudoir (1) reviewed the genus *Carenum* as it then stood, criticised the work done by Count Castelnau and myself, described six new species and formed three new genera—*Monocentrum*, *Conopterum*, and *Carenidium*. The Baron's paper was followed in 1869, by a fourth paper from me (2) in which 21 new species were enumerated and described. Since then but little has been done in this group. In 1871 I described eight new species in the "Insects of Gayndah," (3) and formed the genus *Philoscaphus* for the group of which *Carenum tuberculatum* is the type, and in 1873, (4) I added eight more species to the list. In 1874, Bates described in the "Entomologists Monthly Magazine," nine species from West Australia, including a new genus, *Teratidium*. In 1883, I added (5) five new species from Queensland, and in December 1886, the Rev. T. Blackburn (6) described two South Australian species of the genus *Euryscaphus*.

This makes the number of species in all 180, including a few which have accumulated in my collection since I last wrote on the subject, and which I describe further on.

My object in now reverting to this old and favourite subject, is because I find that the enormous increase in the number of the species of the group has so outgrown the old tabular arrangement of them which I made more than 20 years ago, that a fresh arrangement and classification has become very desirable if not necessary. I have been compelled in my effort to make my revision of the group as distinct and intelligible as it is in my power to make it, to add considerably to the number of genera, so that by my present proposed arrangement the genus *Carenum* of Bonelli, yields material for 14 genera. My definition of these, given below, is short

(1) Ann. Ent. Soc. Belg. Tom. XI. p. 137.

(2) Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. II. p. 58.

(3) Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. II. p. 96-99.

(4) Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. II. p. 319.

(5) Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. VIII. p. 411.

(6) Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. Vol. 1887.

and not very definite, but that I find unavoidable, as there are very few marked distinguishing features in the group, and even these run into one another in the most puzzling manner.

Group, CARENIDES.

Mentum large, flat, carinated in the middle, the median tooth very strong.

Labium cut squarely in front, the paraglossæ slightly passing it.

Palpi more or less securiform.

Maxillæ straight, rounded at the apex.

Mandibles strongly toothed on the internal side.

Labrum short.

Antennæ short, compressed, moniliform or filiform.

Thorax and elytra of variable form.

Anterior tibiæ strongly palmate and toothed externally.

Tarsi simple in both sexes.

Body apterous.

This group I propose to distribute into the following genera :—

Monocentrum, *Teratidium*, *Carenidium*, *Conopterum*, *Neocarenum*, *Eutoma*, *Carenoscaphus*, *Carenum*, *Calliscapterus*, *Platythorax*, *Laccopterum*, *Philoscaphus*, *Euryscaphus*, and *Scaraphites*.

Genus, MONOCENTRUM, Chaud.

Of very narrow elongate form. Head large, antennæ short, robust, compressed, submoniliform; labial palpi securiform. Frontal canals deep, diverging behind. Thorax much longer than broad. Elytra narrow, cylindrical. Anterior tibiæ unidentate externally. Ventral segments impunctate.

Three species have been assigned to this genus, all from Northern Queensland. *M. megacephalum* (*Carenum megacephalum*) Westwood, *M. grandiceps*, Chaud. and *M. longiceps*, Chaud. I have one specimen of the *grandiceps* from the Dawson River, the only one of the genus I have seen.

Genus, TERATIDIUM, Bates.

This genus seems not to differ from *Monocentrum* except in having the frontal canals very lightly impressed. The only species is *T. macros* of Bates from West Australia. I have never seen it.

Genus, CARENIDIUM, Chaud.

Head very large, frontal canals deep and diverging behind, mandibles very strong, clypeus and labrum emarginate. Antennæ short, slender, attenuated at the apex. Palpi very broadly securiform. Thorax broader than the length. Elytra oblong-oval; anterior tibiæ strongly bidentate externally. The abdominal segments with the two setigerous punctures except in *C. gagatinum*.

The insects referable to this genus are of large size and for the most part of great brilliancy. Baron de Chaudoir founded the genus on my *Carenum gagatinum*, and more recent discoveries have added to it—*C. Damelii*, Macl.; *Spaldingi*, Macl.; *Kreusleræ*, Macl.; *lacustre*, Macl.; *sapphirinum*, Bates. My *Carenum mucronatum* will also fall into this genus, as well as *Carenidium Darlingense*, *Chaudoiri*, *septentrionale* and *tropicale* new species, the descriptions of which are given at the end of this paper.

Genus, CONOPTERUM, Chaud.

This genus only differs from *Carenidium* in the clypeus and labrum not or very little emarginate, the antennæ less attenuated, the elytra more pointed towards the apex, and in having a strong erect horn springing from the inner tooth of the mandibles, most conspicuously on the left mandible.

This genus was suggested by Baron de Chaudoir, but without any defined characters, for an insect from North Australia, to which he gives the specific name of *insigne*. He ascribes to the same genus two species described by Count Castlenau under the names of *Carenum superbum* and *amabile*. To this I have to add my *Carenum Riverinæ* and the following new species described hereafter—*Conopterum violaceum*, *littorale*, *Barnardi*, and *bicornutum*.

Genus, *NEOCARENUM*, Casteln.

Of elongate form and parallel-sided. Labrum short not emarginate, palpi slightly securiform. Antennæ submoniliform. Anterior thighs and tibiæ as in *Eutoma*, intermediate tibiæ strongly unidentate at the outer apex, and serrate above. A row of sublateral punctures on the elytra.

Count Castlenau established this genus on my *Carenum elongatum*. The species since added are *Neocarenum cylindripenne*, Bates; *Mastersi*, Macl.; *retusum*, Bates; *rugosulum*, Macl., and *singulare*, Casteln.

Genus, *EUTOMA*, Newman.

Very narrow and of cylindrical form. Head large, profoundly bisulcate in front; labrum not or scarcely emarginate, very short. Maxillary palpi triangular, labial securiform. Antennæ submoniliform. Thorax longer than wide. Anterior tibiæ strongly bidentate externally; anterior thighs notched and angled beneath near the apex.

The species of this genus are numerous and distinguished for brilliancy of colouring; they are for the most part of small size and were originally classed as one of the subdivisions of *Carenum*. They may be divided into those with two impressed punctures on the elytra, and those with four.

The first division consists of—

E. bipunctatum, Macl.

cavipenne, Bates.

cupripenne, Macl.

episcopale, Casteln.

filiforme, Casteln.

glaberrimum, Macl.

leve, Casteln.

Loddonense, Casteln.

undulatum, Macl.

E. Mastersi, Macl.

Newmani, Casteln.

punctipenne, Macl.

purpuratum, Casteln.

splendidum, Macl.

subrugosulum, Macl.

substriatulum, Macl.

tinctilatum, Newm.

violaceum, Macl.

and a new species—*E. punctatum*—from Dawson River described hereafter. Those with four punctures are *Eutoma Digglei*, Macl. and *E. magnificum*, and *brevipenne*, the two last new species described hereafter.

Genus, CARENOSCAPHUS.

I propose this generic name for a number of species of *Carenum* which seem to be intermediate between *Eutoma* and *Carenum* proper. The form is elongated and parallel-sided, broader and rather flatter than in *Eutoma*, the labrum not emarginate, the palpi moderately securiform, the antennæ moniliform, the frontal canals nearly parallel, the thorax longer or as long as wide, the elytra quadri-punctate, the anterior tibiæ bidentate externally, the anterior thighs slightly notched.

The species formerly placed in *Carenum*, coming into this genus are—

<i>C. scaritioides</i> , Westw.	<i>C. subquadratus</i> , Macl.
<i>atronitens</i> , Macl.	<i>striato-punctatus</i> , Macl.
<i>oblongus</i> , Macl.	<i>coracinus</i> , Macl.
<i>intermedius</i> , Westw.	<i>gawlerensis</i> , Casteln.
<i>nigerrimus</i> , Macl.	<i>devastator</i> , Casteln.
<i>ambiguus</i> , Macl.	<i>angustipennis</i> , Macl.

I also place in this genus, though they look somewhat foreign to it, *C. quadripunctatus*, Macl., and *C. sumptuosus*, Westw., and I describe further on a new species—*C. lucidus*, which must also be placed in this group.

Genus, CARENUM, Bonelli.

Under this name I include the three groups of *Carenum*, of which *C. Bonellii*, *C. marginatum* and *C. perplexum* are respectively the types. The antennæ are less moniliform than in the last, the labrum longer, the labial palpi less securiform, the frontal canals straight or nearly so, thorax broader than the length, the elytra and rather shortly oval convex, the anterior tibiæ bidentate externally.

1. Elytra with four punctures.

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| <i>C. Bonellii</i> , Brulle. | <i>C. Castelnavi</i> , Chaud. |
| <i>affine</i> , Macl. | <i>sexpunctatum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>viridipenne</i> , Westw. | <i>cyanipenne</i> , Macl. |
| <i>anthracinum</i> , Macl. | <i>opacum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>interruptum</i> , Macl. | <i>triste</i> , Macl. |
| <i>obscurum</i> , Macl. | <i>occultum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>simile</i> , Macl. | <i>ovipenne</i> , Macl. |
| <i>Brisbanense</i> , Casteln. | <i>submetallicum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>ebeninum</i> , Casteln. | <i>pusillum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>Westwoodii</i> , Casteln. | <i>purpureo-marginatum</i> , n. sp. |

2. Elytra with two punctures.

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>C. marginatum</i> , Boisd. | <i>C. convexum</i> , Chaud. |
| <i>laevigatum</i> , Macl. | <i>Kingii</i> , Macl. |
| <i>puncticolle</i> , Macl. | <i>propinquum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>punctulatum</i> , Macl. | <i>nitescens</i> , Macl. |
| <i>scitulum</i> , Macl. | <i>viridi-marginatum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>Murrumbidgeense</i> , Macl. | <i>politulum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>laterale</i> , Macl. | <i>planipenne</i> , Macl. |
| <i>subporcatulum</i> , Macl. | <i>subplanatum</i> , Bates. |
| <i>striatopunctatum</i> , Macl. | <i>Batesi</i> , Masters. |
| <i>frontale</i> , Macl. | <i>Terræ-reginæ</i> , Macl. |
| <i>carbonarium</i> , Casteln. | <i>ianthinum</i> , Macl. |

3. Elytra without punctures.

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| <i>C. politum</i> , Westw. | <i>C. subcostatum</i> , Macl. |
| <i>perplexum</i> , White. | <i>De Visii</i> , Macl. |
| <i>laevipenne</i> , Macl. | <i>ineditum</i> , Macl. |

Genus, CALLISCAPTERUS.

Head large, frontal canals short, only slightly diverging, palpi scarcely securiform, antennæ moderately slender not moniliform, labrum biemarginate; thorax broad and semicircular; elytra broadly ovate and convex, anterior tibiæ tridentate externally. This is a very showy and handsome group. The species hitherto classed with *Carenum* which are referable to this genus are

Elytra with two punctures.

<i>C. coruscus</i> , Macl.	<i>C. rufipes</i> , Macl.
<i>smaragdulus</i> , Westw.	<i>subcyaneus</i> , Macl.
<i>elegans</i> , Macl.	<i>dispar</i> , Macl.
<i>distinctus</i> , Macleay.	<i>ordinatus</i> , Macl.
<i>campestris</i> , Macl.	<i>parvulus</i> , Macl.
<i>splendens</i> , Casteln.	<i>porphyreus</i> , Bates.
<i>Odevalinii</i> , Casteln.	<i>breviformis</i> , Bates.

Elytra with four punctures.

C. cyaneus, Fab.

GENUS, PLATYTHORAX.

Head transverse, the frontal canals short and straight, the antennæ slender, the palpi not securiform, the thorax very transverse and rectangular, anterior tibiæ less strong and palmate than in *Carenum* and with several smallish teeth externally. I have formed this genus for a very curious insect described by me many years ago under the name of *Carenum rectangulare*; the *Carenum transversicolle*, Chaud., will also enter this genus.

GENUS, LACOPTERUM.

The type of this genus is *Carenum Spencei*, Westw. The species are all of rather small size. The antennæ are submoniliform, the palpi are triangular, the labrum short, the thorax wider than long, the elytra oval and more or less covered with large foveæ, the anterior tibiæ are strongly tridentate externally and the intermediate have a strong spine on the outer apex. The species are—

<i>L. deauratum</i> , Macl.	<i>L. variolosum</i> , Macl.
<i>gemmatum</i> , Westw.	<i>Darwiniense</i> , Maci.
<i>foveigerum</i> , Chaud.	<i>foveipenne</i> , Macl.
<i>foveolatum</i> , Macl.	<i>salebrosum</i> , Macl.
<i>Spencei</i> , Westw.	<i>lacunatum</i> , n. sp.

C. loculosum, Newm.

Genus, PHILOSCAPHUS.

Head broad, rather short, the frontal canals deep and short, the labrum a little emarginate, the palpi scarcely thicker towards the apex, antennæ filiform. Thorax much broader than long, of semi-circular form. Elytra broad and tuberculate, with a sublateral carina. Anterior tibiæ tridentate externally, intermediate unidentate. The species are

<i>P. tuberculatus</i> , Macl.	<i>P. costalis</i> , Macl.
<i>Mastersi</i> , Macl.	<i>carinatus</i> , Macl.
<i>P. lateralis</i> , Macl.	

Genus, EURYSCAPHUS, Macleay.

Head large, the frontal canals short and parallel, the antennæ rather long and filiform, the labrum large and transverse, the maxillary palpi very slightly triangular at the apex, the labial a little more so. Thorax transversal. Elytra as broad as long, convex, almost circular except at the base which is excised. Anterior tibiæ strongly bidentate externally, intermediate unidentate and serrate. All the species of this genus are of large size and broad convex form.

They seem to be exclusively insects of the interior parts of New Holland.

The species known are—

<i>E. affinis</i> , Casteln.	<i>E. Howittii</i> , Casteln.
<i>angulatus</i> , Macl.	<i>minor</i> , Macl.
<i>bipunctatus</i> , Macl.	<i>obesus</i> , Macl.
<i>carbonarius</i> , Casteln.	<i>Waterhousei</i> , Macl.
<i>dilatatus</i> , Macl.	<i>Tatei</i> , Bates.
<i>Hopei</i> , Casteln.	<i>subsulcatus</i> , Bates.

Genus, SCARAPHITES, Westw.

The insects of this genus are also of great size. The head is large, the frontal canals very short or merely depressions, the labrum very transverse and rugose, the palpi filiform, and the

antennæ short and submoniliform. Thorax transverse; elytra rather longer than wide, and broadest near the apex. Anterior tibiæ very strongly tridentate externally, intermediate very strongly unidentate. Species—

<i>S. Bacchus</i> , Westw.	<i>S. latipennis</i> , Macl.
<i>crenaticollis</i> , Macl.	<i>Lenœus</i> , Westw.
<i>gigas</i> , Casteln.	<i>lucidus</i> , Chaud.
<i>heros</i> , Casteln.	<i>Macleayi</i> , Westw.
<i>hirtipes</i> , Macl.	<i>Martini</i> , Westw.
<i>humeralis</i> , Casteln.	<i>Mastersi</i> , Macl.
<i>intermedius</i> , Macl.	<i>rotundipennis</i> , Dej.
<i>laticollis</i> , Macl.	<i>Silenus</i> , Westw.

I subjoin descriptions of the new species.

CARENIDIUM DARLINGENSE, n. sp

Black, nitid, thorax margined with green, elytra dark violet margined with green. Head large, subnitid, eyes large, prominent, preocular angles prominent and rounded, frontal canals deep and moderately diverging behind, the clypeus narrowly and retusely emarginate in the middle, with a prominent tooth on each side bounding the labrum. The labrum itself is short, about one-fifth of the width, and a little emarginate, with six large punctures. A large setigerous puncture occupies the angle caused by the bifurcation of the frontal canals near the clypeus, and two others are placed one above the eye, the other a little behind the first. The thorax is very slightly broader than the head, narrowly margined on the sides and base, about as long as broad, slightly emarginate on the apex, rounded and narrowed behind into a short basal lobe very slightly emarginate in the middle, and with the median line not reaching the base or apex. Elytra elongate-ovate, the length three times the width, narrower than the thorax, narrowly margined except at the base, with, on each elytron seven or eight almost obsolete punctured striæ, a cluster of five or six punctures on the base, a deep puncture near the base about equidistant from the base, suture and humeral angle, and a similar one near the apex,

about equidistant from the suture and lateral margin. The anterior tibiæ are strongly bidentate, the intermediate are minutely toothed, each ventral segment has two setigerous punctures near the base, the apical segment has four.

Length, 12 lines.

Hab.—Bourke District, Darling River.

CARENIDIUM CHAUDOIRII, n. sp.

Of less elongate form than the last. The upper surface entirely of a greenish blue, the under surface, legs, antennæ, and the parts of the mouth piceous. Head large, of a very minute shagreen-like sculpture, eyes prominent, preocular angles less prominent than in *C. Darlingense*, and the frontal canals more diverging behind, clypeus much the same, the labrum short, semi-circular, and with four setigerous punctures. Thorax rather broader than the head; decidedly broader than the length, broadly cordiform, rather broadly margined on sides and base, the basal lobe short and truncate, the median line well marked, but not reaching the base or apex, and the whole disk transversely scratched. Elytra oblong-ovate, a little narrower than the thorax, about twice as long as broad, minutely punctate and striate under a powerful lens, a cluster of about nine punctures at the base and a regular row of setigerous punctures along the lateral margins. The anterior tibiæ are bidentate externally, the teeth as well as the spurs on the inner side very strong and acute, the intermediate tibiæ are very strongly ciliated.

Length, 13 lines.

Hab.—Endeavour River.

I dedicate this species to the memory of the late Baron Maximilian de Chaudoir, who was the founder of this genus, and whose works on the Australian Carabidæ have been both valuable and voluminous.

CARENIDIUM DAMELII, MacI.

Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. II. p. 69.

I described this species from a single specimen got at Cape York. I have since received a fine specimen from the Dawson

River, and am enabled to give a fuller description than that originally given.

A large species of a golden green colour, and of much broader form than *C. gaganinum*. The labrum is of crescentic form, the clypeus largely emarginate and retusely declivous. The second puncture above the eye is distant from the first and nearer the centre. The elytra are oblong-oval, as broad as the thorax, obsolete punctate-striate, with an impressed puncture near the humeral angle, another near the apex, seven punctures in a double row on the base, and a continuous row in the lateral margins. Length 16 lines.

CARENIDIUM SEPTENTRIONALE, n. sp.

The under surface, head and legs black, the thorax and elytra greenish-black, with bright green margins. The head is a little narrower than the thorax, the frontal canals deep, curved and diverging behind, the eye prominent, with a deep canal immediately above it, the two setigerous punctures above the eye close together, the clypeus slightly emarginate scarcely retuse, the labrum short, broad, and subcrescentic with six setigerous punctures. The thorax is wider than the length, rather broadly margined, the anterior angles but slightly prominent, the sides roundly narrowed to the posterior angles, the basal lobe very short and recurved, the median line extending to the base, but not to the apex, the shallow depressions near the posterior angles distinctly marked. The elytra are narrower than the thorax, of a narrow oval form, extremely minutely punctured in equally minute striæ, without any impressed puncture on the disc, but with a small transverse depression occupied by four punctures in a curved transverse line and one puncture above at the base, and a regular row of similar punctures on the lateral margins. The legs and under surface present no appreciable distinctive characters.

Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Peak Downs.

CARENIDIUM TROPICALE, n. sp.

Somewhat like *C. Chaudoiri*, but much smaller. The upper surface is brilliant metallic green, the under surface, legs and parts of the mouth piceous. The head is slightly narrower than the thorax, prominently angled in front of the eyes, the forehead near the clypeus with a transverse curved shallow depression, the clypeus broadly and shallowly emarginate with on each side a strong prominent conical tooth, the labrum slightly crescentic with six setigerous punctures. Thorax much broader than the length, the sides and posterior angles almost semi-circularly rounded, the basal lobe recurved and slightly emarginate. Elytra oval, broadest near the middle and there as broad as the thorax, rather thinly covered with minute punctures, no impressed punctures on the disc, a row of punctures in the lateral margins and a slight depression at the base occupied by four punctures in a transverse row and others above on the external side.

Length, 9 lines.

Hab.—Endeavour River.

Chaudoir's genus *Conopterum* is very doubtfully characterised, but there are some species resembling *Conopterum insigne*, Chaud., which can scarcely be placed in *Carenidium*, and differ still more from *Eutoma* and *Carenum*. For these I shall adopt Chaudoir's name of *Conopterum*, and the following are the chief distinctive characters. Head like *Carenidium* but the labrum not deeply emarginate or declivous in front. Antennæ like *Carenidium*, but rather less attenuate towards the apex. Mandibles very strong with vertical horns. Elytra elongate, ovate, narrowing to the apex.

CONOPTERUM VIOLACEUM, n. sp.

Upper surface violet black with green borders, under surface and legs brownish black, the whole very nitid. Head large, scarcely so broad as the thorax at its widest part, the frontal canals deep and diverging behind, the clypeus and labrum

truncate, the latter with several setiform punctures, the inner tooth of the mandibles strong blunt and bifid, on the left side elevated into a horn. The thorax is rather broadly margined and is more than semi-circular, being narrowed a little at the anterior angles, the apex is emarginate, the basal lobe recurved and slightly emarginate in the middle. Elytra elongate-ovate, widest a little behind the shoulders, gradually narrowing to the apex, very feebly striate-punctate, the punctures large, but only visible under a lens, a strongly impressed puncture near each humeral angle and another near the apex, a cluster of seven punctures in a shallow depression on the base, and a row of rather distant ones in the margin. The legs are like those of *Carenidium*. Abdominal segments punctigerous.

Length, 10 lines.

Hab.—Mudgee district.

CONOPTERUM LITTORALE, n. sp.

Of rather more robust form than *! violaceum*. Greenish black above with green margins, black beneath, nitid all over. Head like the last, but the inner tooth of the left mandible is elevated into a large blunt slightly recurved tooth or horn. The thorax is also similar to the last, but is slightly less transverse, and the basal lobe is not emarginate in the middle. The elytra are elongate-ovate, but more broadly so than in the last, and are narrowed to the apex, feeble striæ are visible on them under a lens; there are no impressed punctures on the disc, an indistinct cluster of setigerous punctures at the base and a row of them on the lateral margins. In all else like the last.

Length, 10 lines.

Hab.—Richmond River.

CONOPTERUM BICORNUTUM, n. sp.

In form this insect resembles *Eutoma*, but the antennæ and mandibles are those of *Conopterum*. The colour is cyaneous above, black beneath. The head is as broad as the thorax, the frontal canals are deep and divergent behind, on each side of the

clypeus there is a large prominent conical tooth or horn, the labrum is rather prominent in the middle, and a little emarginate on each side, with four large setigerous punctures; both mandibles have horns on the inner tooth, but that of the left mandible is much the largest. The thorax is broader than long, scarcely narrowed at the apex and rounded behind with the basal lobe almost truncate. Elytra elongate, almost parallel-sided, rounded in front and behind and not narrower at the apex than at the base, without any impressed punctures on the disc, with a cluster of six on the base, and a row of them in the lateral margins.

Length, 9 lines.

Hab.—Endeavour River.

CONOPTERUM BARNARDI, n. sp.

Blackish-green, nitid, with the margin of thorax and elytra bright green. The frontal canals diverging much behind, and joined in front by a transverse depression, the clypeus moderately emarginate and declivous, a strong conical tooth sloping backwards on the left mandible. The thorax is about as broad as long, the anterior angles a little produced, the basal lobe narrow and recurved. Elytra elongate oval, obsolete striate-punctate, an impressed puncture near the humeral angle, and another near the outer apex, a number of punctures on the base and a distinct row of them on the lateral margins. The prosternum is rounded at the apex, flattened beneath, and irregularly impressed in the middle.

Length, 11 lines.

Hab.—Dawson River.

CONOPTERUM INCORNUM, n. sp.

I have some doubt as to the genus of this insect. It differs from *Carenidium* in the shape of the labrum and clypeus, and from *Conopterum* in having the mandibles not horned; this however may be only a sexual difference. The colour is a nitid black with green margin, the tarsi, antennæ and palpi piceous. The head is finely acucted, with some transverse striæ near the clypeus, that and the labrum are scarcely if at all emarginate. The thorax is like

that of the last species but more broadly margined. The elytra are as broad as the thorax at the base and narrowed to the apex, with a strong impressed puncture near the base, and another near the apex, both about equidistant from the sides and suture, two or three punctures on the base and a distant row of them on the sides.

A longitudinal slit on the prosternum.

Length, 12 lines.

Hab.—Richmond River (Coll. Masters).

EUTOMA PUNCTULATUM, n. sp.

Black, nitid, the margins of the thorax and elytra violet. Head as broad as the thorax, the frontal canals deep and diverging behind, the clypeus with two small projecting teeth in the middle, the space between emarginate, and a larger tooth on each side bounding the labrum which is short, broad, and deeply punctured. Thorax much longer than wide, truncate at the apex, and rounded at the posterior angles, with the median line rising a little distance from the apex in a distinct puncture. Elytra thrice the length of the width, narrower than the thorax at the base, and gradually widening a little to the apex, with a large puncture about $1/5$ from the apex, a fovea with 3 or 4 punctures on the base near the humeral angle and a single puncture near the suture, and a distant row of punctures on the lateral margin; very obsolete largish punctures in rows are discernible on the disk.

Length, 8 lines.

Hab.—Dawson River.

EUTOMA MAGNIFICUM, n. sp.

Entirely of a brilliant violet-blue above, black beneath. Head as in *E. punctulatum*. Thorax scarcely longer than the width, with the anterior angles slightly prominent, otherwise like *punctulatum*. Elytra less elongate, flatter than in *punctulatum*,

with a puncture a little below the humeral anglè, and another near the apex, and a line of punctures on the base extending along the lateral margins.

Length, 7 lines.

Hab—Peak Downs.

EUTOMA BREVIPENNE, n. sp.

Entirely black, moderately nitid, the elytra slightly margined with purple, Head as in *punctulatum*. Thorax as in *punctulatum*. Elytra elongate-oval, not twice the length of the thorax, with a puncture a little behind the humeral angle, and another near the apex, a cluster of 3 or 4 punctures in a shallow depression on the base, and a few along the lateral margins.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Moreton Bay.

CARENOSCAPHUS LUCIDUS, n. sp.

Of elongate cylindrical form, and nitid black colour, with the thorax margined with green, and the elytra with a violet tint. Head large, transverse, the frontal canals deep and diverging behind. The clypeus emarginate and quadridentate. The thorax longer than wide, nearly truncate in front, the basal lobe short and rounded. Elytra very slightly narrowed at the base, three times longer than wide, a reflexed roundly pointed humeral angle, an impressed puncture behind the humeral angle, another near the apex, a row of punctures on the basal margins, beginning with a larger detached one near the suture, and a row of distant punctures in the lateral margin. The prosternum is longitudinally grooved.

Length, 13 lines.

Hab.—Dawson River.

CARENUM PURPUREO-MARGINATUM, n. sp.

Of broad sub-depressed form, black and sub-nitid with the thorax and elytra margined with bluish violet. The head has the frontal sulci almost parallel, and the clypeus thick and broadly and lightly emarginate. The thorax is transverse, slightly broader than the head, and rounded at the base and posterior angles. The elytra are broad and oval and faintly striate with two strong punctures on each elytron as in *C. Bonellii*, a small cluster of punctures on the base near the humeral angles and a close row of them in the lateral margins. Legs very strong and much ciliated.

Length, 11 lines.

Hab.—Coonabarabran.

LACCOPTERUM LACUNOSUM, n. sp.

Like *L. Spencei*, but smaller; the head as in that species; the thorax black bordered with bluish green, transverse, the posterior angles a little emarginate and the base distinctly lobed. Elytra scarcely so broad as the thorax, about twice as long as wide, squared at the base, the humeral angles prominent and the sides nearly parallel, with four rows of distinct foveæ on each elytron, each row of about six foveæ, the sutural row of foveæ smaller than the others, but all with a brilliant bright blue bottom, the rows are separated by slightly rounded costæ, and there is a deep lateral groove occupied by a row of strong punctures.

Length, 7 lines.

Hab.—Coonabarabran.

The other sub-family of Scaritidæ, that with curved and acutely pointed maxillæ, is not so numerous represented in Australia as the *Carenides*, and is moreover not so exclusively Australian. The described Australian species consist of 6 species of the genus *Geoscaptus*, a genus formed by Baron de Chaudoir for some insects closely resembling the true *Scarites*; 3 species of

Dyschirius; 8 species of *Scolyptus*, Putzeys; and 33 of *Clivina*, almost all described by Putzeys; in all 50 species. In Mr. Masters's Catalogue of Australian Coleoptera, the genus *Gnathoxys* of Westwood is included among the Scaritidæ. It seems to me however, that that genus would be more correctly associated with the *Cnemacanthidae*, and in the vicinity of *Promecoderus*. I subjoin the description of a very distinct and curious form of the Family which Mr. Froggatt lately sent me from Russell River in the Cairns District of Northern Queensland.

Genus, STEGANOMMA.

Mentum large, concave and corrugated on the lateral lobes, with a strongly carinated median tooth. Maxillæ arcuated, and acutely pointed. Palpi long, slender and almost cylindrical. Mandibles arcuated, rather acute, bluntly bidentate on the inner edge. Labrum short, transverse, with four deep impressions in front. Antennæ short, submoniliform, the first joint large, the last oval. Head nearly square, the eyes not visible from above, two deep impressions between the eyes, a narrow bead along the anterior margin. Thorax almost square. Elytra profoundly striate, and widening a little to the apex. Anterior tibiæ tridentate, intermediate unidentate.

STEGANOMMA PORCATUM, n. sp.

Of rather elongate form, black and nitid. The head is wider than long, the frontal impression large with radiating corrugations. Thorax longer than broad, truncate in front, parallel-sided and slightly rounded at the base, with a transverse punctured stria near the apex and a deep median line from that to the base. Elytra about as long as the head and thorax together, narrower than the thorax at the base, a little amplified towards the apex, with six deep sharply punctured striæ on each elytron with the interstices smooth, convex, and gradually lessening towards the

sides, and with a lateral groove thickly and minutely punctate. Abdominal segments minutely punctured in patches with a strong puncture on each side of the centre. The anterior tibiæ are tridentate, the intermediate has one tooth near the outer apex. The prosternum is flat on the under surface and broad and truncate at the apex.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Russell River ; Cairns.